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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable, the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—In submitting to the General Assembly my last annual communication, it is the source of unfeigned gratification to be able to announce to the people, and to their Representatives, that notwithstanding the present unfavorable crisis in the monetary affairs of this country, and the general prostration of business and credit, the financial condition of Pennsylvania is highly satisfactory.

The receipts at the State Treasury, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November, 1860, were $3,479,257 31, to which add the available balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of December, 1859, $839,323 09, and the whole sum available for the year will be found to be $4,318,580 40. The expenditures, for all purposes, for the same period, were $3,637,147 32. Leaving an available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of December, 1860, of $681,433 08. The following items are embraced in the expenditures for the fiscal year, viz:

Loans redeemed,	$664,857 65
Relief notes cancelled,	1,811 00
Interest certificates,	2,439 52
Domestic creditors' certificates,	5 40
Damages on the public works, and old claims,	22,644 32
Making, of the public debt actually paid during the year, the sum of,	691,757 89

The funded and unfunded debt of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1859, was as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

6 per cent loans	$400,630 00
5 do	37,625,153 37
4½ do	388,200 00
4 do	100,000 00
Total funded debt	38,513,983 37

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation,	$101,213 00
Interest certificates outstanding	18,513 82
Do unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditors	802 50
Total unfunded debt	124,977 70

Making the entire debt of the Commonwealth, at the period named, $38,638,961 07.

The funded and unfunded debt of the State, at the close of the last fiscal year, December 1, 1860, stood as follows:

FUNDED DEBT.

6 per cent loans	$400,630 00
6 do	36,967,295 72
4½ do	381,200 00
4 do	100,000 00
Total funded debt	37,849,125 70

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation	$99,402 00
Interest certificates outstanding	16,074 30
Do unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditors' certificates	797 10
Total unfunded debt	120,721 78

Making the entire public debt of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of December last, $37,969,847 50.

To pay the principal and interest of these debts, besides the ordinary sources of revenue, the Commonwealth holds the following mortgage bonds, derived from the sale of her public improvements, viz:

Bonds of Pennsylvania railroad company,	$7,200,000 00
Bonds of Sunbury and Erie railroad company,	3,500,000 00
Bonds of Wyoming canal company	281,000 00
Total,	10,981,000 00
At the close of the fiscal year, on the first day of December, 1857, the public debt of this Commonwealth, funded and unfunded, was	$39,881,738 22
It is now, at the close of the fiscal year, 1860,	37,969,847 50
Having been reduced, during the last three years,	1,911,890 72
The available balance in the Treasury on the first day of December, 1857, was	528,106 47
On the first day of December, 1860, it was,	681,433 08
Exceeding the former balance in the sum of	153,326 61
Add to this the sum paid at the Treasury during the past three years, for debts and claims against the Commonwealth, arising out of the construction and maintenance of the public improvements, and which was substantially a part of the unfunded debt of the Commonwealth, amounting to	171,664 82
And we have the sum of	324,991 43

By adding this sum to the amount paid on the public debt from December 1, 1857, to December 1, 1860, to wit: $1,911,890 72, it will be found that during the past three years the State has not only met all her ordinary liabilities, including the expenses of the government, and the interest on her public debt, but has diminished her actual indebtedness the sum of $2,236,882 15.

When it is remembered that for the last three years the tax on real and personal estate has been but two and a half mills on the dollar, while from 1844 to 1857 it was three mills—that for the past two years and six months the State has received no part of the tax on tonnage due from the Pennsylvania railroad company—and that since July, 1859, the interest on the bonds held by the State against the Sunbury and Erie railroad company has remained due and unpaid, it is certainly cause for hearty congratulation, that, without aid from these important sources of revenue, so great a reduction of the public debt has been accomplished in comparatively so short a period. The funded debt of the State is now less than it has been since 1842, and the unfunded and floating debt, which at that time amounded to upwards of two millions of dollars, has been almost entirely redeemed. It is now reduced to $120,721 78—and of this sum over ninety-nine thousand dollars consists of relief notes, most of which are undoubtedly either lost or destroyed and will, therefore, never be presented for payment. The claims against the State, accruing from the construction and maintenance of her canals and railroads, are now reduced to a mere nominal sum; and, in the future, after providing for the ordinary expenses of government, her revenues and her energies may be exclusively applied to the payment of the interest, and the discharge of the principal of her public debt.

The people of this Commonwealth have hitherto met, with promptness, the demands made upon them, from time to time, for the ways and means of replenishing the Public Treasury; and now, that they see that the onerous debt with which they have so long been burdened, is each year certainly and rapidly disappearing—that the amount required to meet the interest is annually being diminished—that consequently a still greater sum can each year be devoted to the reduction of the principal of the debt, without resorting to additional sources of revenue—and that, with a proper husbanding of the resources of the State, the day is not far distant when direct taxation in Pennsylvania will cease altogether—the payment of such taxes as may for the time be required to meet the public necessities, will continue to be met with cheerfulness and alacrity. But they will unquestionably hold those to whose care they have entrusted the financial interests of the State to a rigid accountabilvty. That there should, at this particular juncture, when the business and monetary affairs of the country are so greatly depressed, be the strictest economy in public expenditures, is so manifest, that it can scarcely be necessary to call attention to so plain a duty. It is equally clear that any legislation which would, tend greatly to lessen the revenues of the Commonwealth would, at this time, be peculiarly unwise and inexpedient. The exigencies of the future no man can foretell—the prospect before us is beclouded with doubt and uncertainty—it is, therefore, no more than the part of wisdom to guard, with unceasing vigilance, all our present sources of revenue, and to thus be prepared for every possible contingency.

Since July, 1858, the Pennsylvania railroad company has refused to pay the tax on tonnage required to be paid by the act incorporating the company, and its various suplements; and, there is now due to the State, on that account, exclusive of interest, the sum of $674,296 22. Including the intrest, the sum now due is about $700,000. Before my last annual message was communicated to the Legislature, a case had been tried in the court of common pleas of Dauphin county, between the Commonwealth and the railroad company, involving the question of the constitutionality of this tax, which was decided in favor of the State, and the imposition of the tax pronounced constitutional. In January last, another suit was tried between the same parties, in the same court, involving the same question, with a like result. In December last, a judgment was obtained in the district court of Philadelphia, upon one of the semi-annual settlements, for $110,000. So that judgment has been obtained for $365,000 of the debt, being the whole amount which became due prior to 1860. The tax, which accrued during the past year, amounts to $308,829 03. The first settlement for the year is before the Dauphin county court, on an appeal taken by the company; and the second, or last settlement was made hut a few days since by the accountant department of the Commonwealth.

After the recovery, in the common pleas of Dauphin county, the cases were removed by writs of error, taken on behalf of the defendants, to the Supreme Court of this State, where they were argued in June last, and in October that tribunal sustained the decision of the court of common pleas, and held the tax to be clearly constitutional; thus uniting with the law making power in affirming the right of the State to tax a corporation under a law to which it owes its existence. But, notwithstanding this concurrence of opinion and action on behalf of the constituted authorities of Pennsylvania, the litigation is not yet an end; for the railroad company has recently removed the cases, by writs of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where they are now pending. That the decision of that court will, when made, fully sustain the right of a Sovereign State to enforce a contract between the State and a corporation, and entirely vindicate the power of a State to impose such taxes upon corporations, as in her sovereign will she may deem proper, I cannot for a moment doubt.

To complete the history of this important litigation, and to show that every effort has been, thus far, made to compel the payment of this large sum of money into the Treasury of the State, it is proper to add, that the law officer of the Commonwealth, being of opinion that the writs of error were not issued from the Supreme Court of the United States in time to prevent the collection of the judgments rendered in the State courts, execution were issued to the sheriff of the county of Dauphin, and proceedings are now pending in the Supreme Court of this State, to determine whether the Commonwealth can compel the payment of the judgments already recovered, before the final decision by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Sunbury and Erie railroad company having failed to negotiate its mortgage bonds in their present condition, the expectations confidently entertained of an early completion of that most important improvement, have not been realized. The work during the past year, however, although greatly retarded, has been continually progressing; upwards of one million of dollars having been expended on the line from November 1859, to November 1860. The whole length of the road, from the borough of Sunbury to the harbor on the lake, at the city of Erie, is 288 miles; of which 148 miles are now finished and in operation, and 115 miles of the remaining portion of the line are graded; leaving but twenty-five miles yet to grade. Pennsylvania is largely interested in the early completion and success of this great thoroughfare, not only because she is the creditor of the company to the amount of three and a half millions of dollars, but for the additional, and more cogent reason, that the improvement, when completed, will open one of the most important channels of trade between the city of Philadelphia and the great lakes of the west, at the best harbor on Lake Erie, entirely within the limits of our own State, which has ever been contemplated. It will, moreover, develop the resources of a large portion of North-Western Pennsylvania, abounding with the richest minerals, and a large lumber region of unsurpassed excellence, which the munificent hand of the State has hitherto totally neglected. By disposing of her branch canals to that company, in exchange for its mortgage bonds, the State has already largely aided in the construction of this great work; and it may be necessary, to insure its completion, that further legislation should be had in order to render the means of the company available. It is evident that a liberal policy, on the part of the government, will promote alike the interests of the Commonwealth and the railroad company; nevertheless, great care should be taken to protect, as far as possible, the debt now due from the company to the State. If all propositions which may be made for a change in the securities now held by the Commonwealth, be carefully considered by the Legislature, and no more yielded than sound economy demands, with proper provisions for the due application of whatever means may be realized, it is believed, that sufficient relief can be granted to the company, to enable it promptly to finish the road, while the security remaining will be fully adequate to insure the ultimate payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of the railroad company now held by the commonwealth.

I commend this subject to the Legislature, as one entitled to its most careful consideration, as well on account of its vast importance to that portion of the State through which the railroad passes—to the cities of Philadelphia and Erie—and to the railroad company—as to the Commonwealth herself. Premising that whatever policy it may be thought expedient to pursue, should be adopted solely with reference to the protection and furtherance of the pulic interests.

The attention of the Legislature is again invited to the subject of general education. At the present juncture it presents peculiar claims. The experience of a quarter of a century has satisfied the proverbially cautious people of Pennsylvania, of the adaptedness of the common school system to their wants and condition. No less has the severe ordeal of the past three years shown its capability to endure those sudden reverses which occasionally prostrate the other interests of the community. Involving greater expenditure than the rest of the departments of governments, and that, too, mainly drawn from direct taxation, it is a proud fact, that, while most of the enterprises of society have been seriously embarrassed, and some of them suspended, by the pecuniary crisis of 1857, our educational system nas not been retarded in any appreciable degree. On the contrary, its operations have been maintained, to an extent which plainly indicates that our citizens fully appreciate its value. Contrasting its main results during the past year with those of 1857, we find that the whole number of pupils now in the schools, is 647,414, being an increase of 44,422; these were taught in 11,577 schools, 621 more than in 1857, during an average term of five months and five and one half days, at a cost of fifty-six cents per pupil, per month, by 14,065 teachers, being 529 more than in 1857. The entire expenditure of the system, for the past year, including that of the School Department, is $2,638,550 80. These figures afford some idea of the magnitude of the operations of the system; but neither words nor figures can adequately express the importance of its influence upon the present, or its relations to the future.

In contemplating the details of a plan for the due training of the youth of a community, its large proportions and imposing array of statistics do not display the point of its greatest importance. Pupils may be enrolled by hundreds of thousands: school-houses of the best structure and most complete arrangement may be dotted at convenient distances over the whole face of the land; the most perfect order of studies may be adopted, and the best possible selection of books made; but what are all these, without the learned and skillful, the faithful, moral and devoted teacher? Without this animating spirit, all is barren and unfruitful. In this vital department, I am happy to announce that the improvement of the common school teachers of the State shows more solid advancement, within the past three years, than any other branch of the system. This, therefore, being the point whence all real progress in learning and culture must originate, is also the one to which the fostering attention and care of the public authorities should be mainly directed.

Our peculiar mode of training teachers under the normal act of 1857, has now stood the test of practical experience; and, against the most adverse circumstances, has produced results decisive of its success. Already it has placed one institution in full operation in the south-eastern part of the State, equal in standing and extent to any in the Union. Another, with all the requirements of the law, has just applied for State recognition in the extreme north-west. I commend these noble, and peculiarly Pennsylvania, schools to your favor. Aid to them will be the best investment that can be made for the rising generation. Good instruction for our children is the strongest earthly guarantee, that, whatever else we bequeath them, their inheritance will be a blessing, and not a curse; and, if nothing more is left, in the well cultured minds, the willing hands, and the trust in God, of freemen, they will have all that is essential.

Nearly eleven thousand of our fellow citizens are now devoting their efforts to the improvement of the common school, as directors. Than this there is no more meritorious body of men. An increase of the annual State appropriation would not only be a material relief to the districts, at this time, but would, to some extent, disembarrass directors in their local operations.

It is not, however, the common school system, vast and honorable to the State as it is, that claims your entire attention, in reference to education. Pennsylvania also boasts her collegiate, academical, scientific, professional, and philanthropic institutions, and numerous private schools of every grade. In this respect she is second to no member of the confederacy; but, from mere want of attention to the proper statistics, she has thus far been ranked far below her just standard. The present is not the proper time to renew grants to institutions of these classes which heretofore received State aid. If it were, the public authorities do not possess the requisite data for a safe and just extension of liberality. The period will arrive when all public educational agencies must be included in one great system for the elevation of mind and morals; and when the State will, no doubt, patronize every proper effort in the good work.

For the details of the system during the last school year, the attention of the Legislature is respectfully referred to the annual report of the Common School Department, herewith submitted.

By the act passed by the last Legislature, establishing a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and securing the public against loss from insolvent banks, radical changes were made in the banking laws of this State. Instead of corporations created by special laws, voluntary associations are authorized to transact the business of banking without further legislation, and as an indispensable prerequisite to the issuing of bank notes for circulation as money, ample security must be deposited with the Auditor General for their prompt redemption.—The law makes provision, not only for the incorporation of new banking associations, but enables banking institutions already in existence to continue their business for twenty years after the expiration of their present charters, upon complying with its provisions, by withdrawing their old circulation, and giving the securities required for redemption of their new issues. The public, I am sure, will rejoice that no further necessity exists for legislative action either on the subject of creating new, or re-chartering old banks; and that the time and attention of their representatives will now, happily, be no longer monopolized in the codsideration of a subject hitherto productive of so much strife and contention, if not of positive evil.

The rapid increase of private banks, throughout the State, makes it eminently right that they should be placed under proper legislative restrictions, and that the large amount of capital, thus employed, should be made to contribute its fair proportion to the revenues of the Commonwealth. Their business, in the aggregate, is now believed to amount to a sum almost if not quite, equal to the whole business, in the regularly chartered banks; and yet it is entirely unrestricted, and with the exception of a merely nominal license tax, is free from taxation. This is unjust to every other class of our tax paying citizens, and especially so to the banking institutions holding charters from the Commonwealth, for which they have each paid a liberal bonus, and are, in addition, subject to a very large tax on their dividends. I respectfully commend this subject to the attention of the Legislature.

A high sense of duty impels me again to call the attention of the Legislature to the inadequacy of existing laws, regulating the receiving, keeping and disbursement of the revenues of the State. The public moneys are now paid directly to the State Treasurer, who deposits them, at his own discretion, whenever and wherever he chooses, and pays them out in sums either small or great, upon his own unattested check exclusively. The amount thus received, kept and disbursed is annually between three and four millions of dollars, with balances on hand, at times, exceeding one million of dollars; while the bond of the State Treasurer is for only eighty thousand dollars. His accounts are settled monthly by the Auditor General, by whom the receipts for money paid into the Treasury are countersigned, and these are the only safeguards provided by law to prevent the illegal and improper use of the money of the States, by the State Treasurer.

Happily the revenues of the Commonwealth have hitherto been safely kept, properly disbursed, and promptly accounted for, by those in charge of the Public Treasury; but in view of the serious defalcations which have occurred elsewhere, and in other States, this fact should furnish no reason why we ought not to guard against loss in the future. Referring to my former annual messages, I respectfully, but most earnestly, recommend that provision be made by law:

First—That no money shall be deposited by the State Treasurer in any bank, or elsewhere, without first requiring ample security to be given to the Commonwealth for the prompt repayment of such sum as may be deposited; and that such securities shall be deposited in the office of the Auditor General.

Second—That all checks issued by the State Treasurer, shall be countersigned by the Auditor General, before they are used, and that daily accounts shall be kept of the moneys received, deposited and disbursed, in the Auditor General's office, as well as in the Treasury Department.

Third—That condensed monthly statements, verified by the signatures of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, shall be published in one newspaper in Philadelphia and one in Harrisburg, showing the balances in the Treasury, and where deposited, with the particular amount of each deposit; and

Fourth—That the bond of the State Treasurer be increased to the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in their annual reports for the years 1858 and 1859, called the attention of the Legislature to the insecurity of such parts of the penitentiary building as were exposed to their own fires and those of the neighborhood, and recommended that roofs of such of the corridors as were covered with shingles, and needed renewal, should be replaced with slate or metal. On visiting the institution, my attention was called to the subject by the inspectors. The necessity for the change was so apparent and urgent, that I advised them not to hesitate in having the old, dilapidated and dangerous wooden roofs of such portions of the building as required renewal, replaced with some substantial fire proof material. This has accordingly been done, and I respectfully recommend that a small appropriation be granted to defray the expenses incurred.

The extraordinary and alarming condition of our national affairs demands your immediate attention. On the twentieth of December last, the convention of South Carolina, organized under the authority of the Legislature of that State, by a unanimous vote, declared "that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved;" and the action already taken in several other Southern States indicates, most clearly, their intention to follow this example.

On behalf of the advocates of secession, it is claimed, that this Union is merely a compact between the several States composing it, and that any one of the States, which may feel aggrieved, may, at its pleasure, declare that it will no longer be a party to the compact.—This doctrine is clearly erroneous. The Constitution of the United States is something more than a mere compact, or agreement, between the several States. As applied to nations, a compact is but a treaty, which may be abrogated at the will of either party; responsible to the other party for its bad faith in refusing to keep its engagements, but entirely irresponsible to any superior tribunal. A government, on the other hand, whether created by consent, or by conquest, when clothed with legislative, judicial and executive powers, is necessarily in its nature sovereign; and from this sovereignty flows its right to enforce its laws and decrees by civil process, and, in an emergency, by its military and naval power. The government owes protection to the people, and they, in turn, owe it their allegiance. Its laws cannot be violated by its citizens, without accountability to the tribunals created to enforce its decrees and to punish offenders. Organized resistance to it, is rebellion. It successful, it may be purged of crime by revolution. If unsuccessful, the persons engaged in the rebellion, may be executed as traitors. The government of the United States, within the limits assigned to it, is as potential in sovereignty, as any other government in the civilized world. The Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, are expressly declared to be the supreme law of the land. Under the Constitution, the general government has the power to raise and support armies, to create and maintain a navy, and to provide for calling forth the militia to execute its laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. Appropriate statutes have been enacted by Congress, to aid in the execution of these important governmental powers.

The creation of the Federal Government, with the powers enumerated in the Constitution, was the act of the people of the United States, and it is perfectly immaterial that the people of the several States acted separately within the territorial limits of each State. The form of their action is of no consequence, in view of the fact that they created a Federal Government, to which they surrendered certain powers of sovereignty, and declared those powers, thus surrendered, to be supreme, without reserving to the States, or to the people, the right of secession, nullification or other resistance. It is, therefore, clear that there is no constitutional right of secession. Secession is only another form of nullification. Either, when attempted to be carried out by force, is rebellion, and should be treated as such, by those whose sworn duty it is to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

It is certainly true, that in cases of great extremity, when the oppression of government has become so intolerable that civil war is preferable to longer submission, there remains the revolutionary right of resistance; but where the authority of the government is limited by a written Constitution, and each department is held in check by the other departments, it will rarely, if ever, happen that the citizen may not be adequately protected, without resorting to the sacred and inalienable right to resist and destroy a government which has been perverted to a tyranny.

But, while denying the right of a State to absolve its citizens from the allegiance which they owe to the Federal Government, it is nevertheless highly proper that we should carefully and candidly examine the reasons which are advanced by those who have evinced a determination to destroy the Union of these American States, and if it shall appear that any of the causes of complaint are well founded, they should be unhesitatingly removed, and, as far as possible, reparation made for the past, and security given for the future; for it is not to be tolerated, that a government created by the people, and maintained for their benefit, should do injustice to any portion of its citizens.

After asserting her right to withdraw from the Union, South Carolina, through her convention, among other reasons, declares that she is justified in exercising, at this time, that right because several of the States have for years not only refused to fulfil their constitutional obligations, but have enacted laws either nullifying the Constitution, or rendering useless the acts of Congress relative to the surrender of fugitive slaves—that they have permitted the open establishment of societies, to disturb the peace of other States; that the people of the non-slave-holding States have aided in the escape of slaves from their masters, and have incited to servile insurrection those that remain—and have announced their determination to exclude the South from the common Territory of the Union. As the Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, it becomes your solemn duty to examine these serious charges, made by the authority of a sovereign State.

Pennsylvania is included in the list of States that are charged with having refused compliance with that mandate of the Constitution of the United States, which declares "that no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."—So far from admitting the truth of this charge, I unhesitatingly aver, that, upon a careful examination, it will be found that the legislative and judicial action of Pennsylvania, whether as a colony, as a member of the old confederation, or under the existing Constitution of the United States, has been almost invariably influenced by a proper appreciation of her own obligations, and by a high regard for the rights, the feelings and the interests of her sister States.

As early as 1705, the provincial authorities of Pennsylvania, after reciting in the preamble, that "the importation of Indian slaves from Carolina, or other places, hath been observed to give the Indians of this province some umbrage for suspicion and dissatisfaction," passed an act against the importation of Indian slaves from any other province, or colony, in America, but at the same time declared, "that no such Indian slave, as deserting his master's service elsewhere, shall fly into this province, shall be understood or construed to be comprehended within this act." And when, in 1780, more than eight years before the Constitution of the United States went into operation, Pennsylvania passed her law for the gradual abolition of slavery, mindful of the rights of her confederates, she declared that, "this act, or anything in it contained, shall not give any relief or shelter to any absconding or runaway negro or mulatto slave, or servant, who has absented himself, or shall absent himself, from his or her owner, master or mistress, residing in any other State or country, but such owner, master or mistress, shall have like right and aid to demand, claim and take away his slave, or servant, as he might have had in case this act had not been made." A provision much more unequivocal in its phraseology, and direct in its commands, than those found, on the same subject, in the Constitution of the Union. The act, by its terms, was made inapplicable to domestic slaves attending upon delegates in Congress from the other American States, and those held by persons while passing through this State, or sojourning therein for a period not longer than six months.

In 1788 it was made a high penal offence for any person, by force, violence or fraud, to take out of this State, any negro or mulatto, with the intention of keeping or selling the said negro or mulatto as a slave, for a term of years. Soon after the passage of this act, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that it did not apply to the forcible removal of a slave, by the owner or his agent, but that its object was to punish the forcible or fraudulent abduction from the State of free negroes, with the intention of keeping or selling them as slaves.—Thus, at that early day, giving judicial sanction to the doctrine, that a master had the right to take his slaves wherever he could find them.

The first act of Congress providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice or labor, was passed in 1793, and originated from the refusal of the Governor of Virginia to surrender and deliver up, on the requisition of the Governor of Pennsylvania, three persons who had been indicted in Pennsylvania, for kidnapping a negro, and carrying him into Virginia. And when it was found that this Congressional statute did not afford a simple, speedy and efficient remedy for the recovery of fugitives from labor, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the request of the adjoining State of Maryland, in 1826, passed her act "to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States relative to fugitives from labor, for the protection of free people of color, and to prevent kidnapping." This excellent and well considered law met all the existing emergencies. It required the judges, justices of the peace and aldermen, of the State, upon the oath of the claimant, to issue their warrant for the arrest of any fugitive from labor escaping into this State; directing, however, that such warrants should be made returnable, by whomsoever issued, before a judge of the proper county. It required sheriffs and constables to execute such warrants. It authorized the commitment of the fugitive to the county jail, and otherwise made provisions to secure its effective execution, and at the same time to prevent its abuse.

This law continued quietly in operation until the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, made in 1842 in the case of Prigg *vs.* The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The history of this case may be briefly stated:—Edward Prigg was indicted in the court of oyer and terminer of York county, for kidnapping a

colored person, named Margaret Morgan.—Upon the trial it appeared that she was held as a slave in the State of Maryland, and that she escaped into the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1832—that in 1837, Edward Prigg was appointed, by the owner of the slave, to seize and arrest her as a fugitive from labor. In pursuance of this authority, and under a warrant issued by a justice of the peace, Prigg caused the negro woman to be arrested, and without having obtained any warrant of removal, he delivered her to her owner in the State of Maryland. These facts were found by a special verdict, and by the agreement of counsel, a judgment was entered against Prigg. From this judgment a writ of error was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where a *pro forma* judgment of affirmance was again, by agreement, entered, and the case removed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It will be observed that the question, whether Edward Prigg was really guilty of the crime of kidnapping, under the Pennsylvania statute of 1826, was never actually passed upon, either by the court or jury, in the county of York, or by the Supreme Court of the State. The jury merely found the facts, and the action of both courts was but a matter of form.

In the argument and determination of the case, in the Supreme Court of the United States, it appears to have been taken for granted, that our act of 1826 made it a criminal offence for a master to take his slave out of this State, without a warrant of removal; and, upon this construction, the act was declared unconstitutional and void. This, I submit, was a clear misapprehension of the purport and meaning of our legislation. The first section of the act of 1826 under which the indictment against Prigg was framed, was almost literally copied from the seventh section of the act of 1788, to which a construction had already been given by the highest judicial tribunal of the State of Pennsylvania, where it was held to have no application whatever to the removal of a slave by the master or his agent, with or without a warrant.—Such was the undoubted law of the State under the statute of 1788, and in re-enacting that statute, in the act of 1826, with an increased penalty, it is manifest that the intention and object of the Legislature was to protect free persons of color, and to punish those, who, by fraud, force or violence, were guilty of kidnapping, and holding or selling free men as slaves. This the State had a clear right to do; and nothing but a misconstruction of her act, could have induced the declaration that it was forbidden by the Constitution of the United States. It is perfectly clear, that Edward Prigg had committed no crime in removing Margaret Morgan from the State of Pennsylvania to the State of Maryland, and delivering her up to her owner; and it is equally clear, that no attempt was made, by the statute of Pennsylvania, to declare his act a crime. He should have been discharged, not because the act of the State was unconstitutional, but because he had not transgressed its commands.

The Supreme Court of the United States not only pronounced the particular section of the act of 1826, then before them, unconstitutional, but a majority of the court held that the whole act was void, because the power to provide for the rendition of fugitives from labor, was vested exclusively in Congress and the several States were, therefore, incompetent to pass statutes either in aid of, or to hinder, delay or prevent, the delivery of such fugitives. That this was the extent of the decision, as delivered by Judge Story, not only appears from the opinions of the majority, but also from the dissenting opinions delivered by the minority of the court. By this unfortunate decision, it was authoritatively proclaimed that Pennsylvania, in enacting her liberal statute of 1826, making it the duty of her own officers to aid in arresting and delivering up fugitives from labor, had mistaken her constitutional obligation, and that her act was in violation of, rather than obedience to, the Constitution of the United States. Under such circumstances, it was the manifest duty of the State to repeal her law thus declared unconstitutional. This was done by the act of 1847; and if that act had contained nothing more than a repeal of the law of 1826, and the re-enactment of the law against kidnapping, it could not have been subject to any just complaint. But the third section of the act of 1847 prohibits, under heavy penalties, our judges and magistrates from acting under any act of Congress, or otherwise taking jurisdiction of the case of a fugitive from labor; and the fourth section punishes with fine, and imprisonment, the tumultuous and riotous arrest of a fugitive slave, by any person or persons, under any pretence of authority whatever, so as to create a breach of the public peace. The sixth section, denying the use of the county jails for the detention of fugitive slaves, was repealed in 1852 and need only be referred to as showing the general spirit of the act. The seventh section repealed the provisions of the act of 1780, which authorized persons passing through our State to take their slaves with them, and gave to sojourners the right to bring their slaves into the State, and retain them here for any period not exceeding six months.

The provisions of the third and fourth sections of the act of 1847, seem to have been predicated upon the language of the Supreme Court in Prigg's case. It is there admitted that the several States may prohibit their own magistrates, and other officers, from exercising an authority conferred by an act of Congress; and that while an owner of a slave, under and in virtue of the Constitution of the United States, is clothed with power, in every State of the Union, to seize and recapture his slave, he must nevertheless, do so without using any illegal violence, or committing a breach of the peace. It is evident that the framer of the act of 1847, had closely studied the case of Prigg *vs.* The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and had kept his law strictly within its letter. In many respects, the act is a codification of the principles enunciated by the court; and more fault may justly be found with its temper than its want of constitutionality.

If fugitive slaves were still claimed under the act of Congress of 1793, the denial to the master of the aid of of State judges and magistrates, might be a source of great inconvenience to him; but the complete and perfect remedy now provided by the act of Congress of 1850, renders him entirely independent of State officers. And the punishment of arrests without warrant, by a master in the exercise of his constitutional right of recaption, but made in a violent, tumultuous and unreasonable manner, amounting to a breach of the peace, is but recognizing, by statute, what was before the common law.—These sections were re-enacted in the revised penal code of Pennsylvania, at the last session of the Legislature, and are still the law of the State; but they are not now of any practical importance, and as their retention on our statute book is calculated to create the impression that the people of this State are unfavorable to the execution of the fugitive slave law, and the discharge of their confederate duties, and with the view of removing this subject of reproach, I earnestly recommend their unconditional repeal.

While a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Prigg case, held, that a State had no constitutional right to provide by legislation for delivering up fugitives from labor, a minority were then of the opinion that State laws, consistent with, and in aid of, the constitutional injunction, were valid and proper. And this minority opinion is now the judgment of the present court, as recently indicated in a case which arose in the State of Illinois. There is, therefore, nothing to prevent the revival of the act of 1826, and its restoration to the place in our code to which, by its merits, it is so justly entitled. This would leave it to the option of the claimant, whether he would seek his remedy under State or National laws. He had this right before the repeal of our act of 1826, and, in my opinion, no good reason can be assigned for refusing to place him again in the same position.

I would also recommend taat the consent of the State be given, that the master, while sojourning in our State, for a limited period, or passing through it, may be accompanied by his slave, without losing his right to his service.—While such legislation is due to the comity which should ever exist between the different States of this Union, it would undoubtedly tend greatly to restore that peace and harmony, which are now so unwisely imperiled. By this Pennsylvania would concede no principle—we would simply be falling back upon our ancient policy, adopted at a time when our people were themselves struggling for their rights, and never departed from, until, by a misconception of its meaning, one of our most important statutes was declared unconstitutional. From 1780, to 1847, a period of sixty-seven years, Pennsylvania, herself a free State, permitted the citizens of other States to sojourn within her limits, with their slaves, for any period not exceeding six months, and to pass through the State, in traveling from one State to another, free from all molestation. Was she injured, or was the cause of human freedom retarded, by the friendly grant of this privilege? This question cannot be truthfully answered in the affirmative; but it may be safely averred that by changing our policy in this respect, we have in some degree, at least, alienated from us the feelings of fraternal kindness, which bound together, so closely, the sisterhood of States.—Let us, then, renew this pledge of amity and friendship, and once more extend a kindly welcome to the citizens of our common country, whether visiting us on business or pleasure, notwithstanding they may be accompanied by those who, under the Constitution and the laws, are held to service and labor.

The Territories of the United States belong to the General Government, and in those Territories the people of the several States unquestionably have equal rights. They were acquired by means of the common expenditure of blood and treasure. By the Federal Constitution power is given to Congress "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States." Whether under this, or any other power conferred by the Constitution, Congress can prohibit or protect slavery in the Territories, has been seriously questioned. But, if the power to legislate upon this delicate and important subject were clearly vested in Congress, in my judgment it ought not to be exercised. To declare that slavery shall not exist in the Territories, is calculated to exclude from their occupancy the citizens of the southern or slaveholding States; while, to make it a legal institution in all the Territories of the U. States, by Congressional enactment, and to provide for its continuance during their entire Territorial existence, would be equally injurious to the people of the free States. The principle adopted in the Compromise measures of 1850, for disposing of the question of slavery in New Mexico and Utah, and reiterated in the Kansas and Nebraska bills of 1854, of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and in the Territories, is the true rule. It is the duty of Congress, when a sufficient number of hardy and adventurous pioneers find their way into our distant Territories, to furnish them a shield of protection and a form of government; but to the people themselves belongs the right to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

While these views have been long entertained by me, and while I am sincerely of the opinion that their general adoption, and faithful enforcement, would have preserved, and may yet restore, peace and harmony to all sections of the country, I am nevertheless not so wedded to them as to reject, unceremoniously, all other propositions for the settlement of the vexed questions which now threaten to sunder the bonds which for three quarters of a century have made us one people. Forty years ago, our fathers settled an angry controversy growing out of a similar question, by dividing the Territories purchased from France, and providing that Slavery, or involuntary servitude, should not exist north of a certain line; and the whole country acquiesced in that compromise. In 1854, that restriction upon slavery was removed, and the people of all the Territories were left free to decide the question for themselves. Now the sectional issue is again presented, by the dominant party in the North, claiming that slavery cannot legally go into the Territories, even if sanctioned by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature; and that it is the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit its existence. While the doctrine which obtains with a majority of the people in most of the southern States, is, that under the Constitution, the Territories are all open to slavery; that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature can lawfully prohibit its existence, and that it is the duty of Congress to provide for it all needful protection. May we not wisely follow the example of our fathers, by re-enacting the old compromise line of 1820, and extending it to the boundary of California? Not by the means of legislation of doubtful constitutionality, but by an amendment to the Constitution itself, and thus permanently fix the condition of the Territories, so that those who desire to occupy them, may find a home, at their discretion, either where slavery is tolerated, or where it is prohibited. If the adoption of such an amendment would peacefully settle the difficulties which now surround us, I am satisfidd that it would be sanctioned by the people of Pennsylvania. At all events, they should have an opportunity to accept or reject it, if made as a peace offering. I would, therefore, recommend the General Assembly to instruct and request our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to support a proposition for such an amendment of the Constitution, to be submitted for ratification or rejection, to a convention of delegates, elected directly by the people of the State.

In the event of the failure of Congress speedily to propose this, or a similar amendment, to the Constitution, the citizens of Pennsylvania should have an opportunity, by the application of some peaceable remedy, to prevent the dismemberment of this Union. This can only be done by calling a convention of delegates, to be elected by the people, with a view solely to the consideration of what measures should be taken to meet the present fearful exigencies.—If Congress should propose no remedy, let it emanate from the source of all authority, the people themselves.

Every attempt, upon the part of individuals, or of organized societies, to lead the people away from their allegiance to the government, to induce them to violate any of the provisions of the Constitution, or to incite insurrections in any of the States of this Union, ought to be prohibited by law, as crimes of a treasonable nature. It is of the first importance to the perpetuity of this great Union, that the hearts of the people, and the action of their constituted authorities, should be in unison, in giving a faithful support to the Constitution of the United States. The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and its stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven, and the civilized world, without fear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best form of government that has ever been devised by the wisdom of man.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, I shall soon resign the office of Chief Executive of Pennsylvania, with which the people have entrusted me, to him whom they have chosen as my successor. I shall carry with me into the walks of private life, the consciousness of having honestly discharged the duties that have devolved on me during the term of my office, to the best of my ability; and shall ever cherish the warmest affection for, and the deepest interest in, the future welfare of our beloved Commonwealth and our glorious Republic. The shadow of a dark cloud does indeed rest upon us; but my hopes and my affections still cling to our Union, and my prayer shall be that He who orders the destinies of nations, when He shall have chastened us for our sins, and humbled us before Him, will restore us again in mercy, and bind us together in stronger and more hallowed bonds of fraternity, to remain unbroken through all future time.

WM. F. PACKER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, January 2, 1861.

☞The following eloquent and beautiful extract from a Southern Thanksgiving Sermon has been handed us for publication. We give place to it with pleasure:

[For the Bedford Gazette.]

PLEA OF THE SOUTH.

It is a remarkable fact that during these thirty years of unceasing warfare against slavery, and while a lying spirit has inflamed the world against us, that world has grown more dependent upon it for its sustenance and wealth.—Every tyro knows that all branches of industry fall back upon the soil. We must come, every one of us, to the bosom of this great mother for nourishment. In the happy partnership which has grown up in providence between the tribes of this confederacy, our industry has been concentrated upon agriculture. To the North we have cheerfully resigned all the profits arising from manufacture and commerce. Those profits they have, for the most part, fairly earned and we have never begrudged them. We have sent them our sugar and bought it back when refined; we have sent them our cotton and bought it back when spun into thread or woven into cloth. Almost every article we use, from the shoe-latchet to the most elaborate and costly article of luxury, they have made and we have bought; and both sections have thriven by the partnership, as no people ever thrived before, since the first shining of the sun. So literally true are the words of the text, addressed by Obadiah to Edom; "All the men of our confederacy, the men that were at peace with us, have eaten our bread at the very time they were at peace with us, have eaten our bread at the very time they have deceived and laid a wound under us." Even beyond this—the enriching commerce which has built the splendid cities and marble palaces of England as well as of America has been largely established upon the products of our soil; and the blooms upon Southern fields gathered by *black hands*, have fed the spindles and looms of Manchester and Birmingham, not less than of Lowell and Lawrence. Strike now a blow at this system of labor and the world itself totters at the stroke.—Shall we permit that blow to fall? Do we not owe it to civilized man to stand in the breach and stay the uplifted arm? If the blind Samson lays hold of the pillars which support the arch of the world's industry, how many more will be buried beneath its ruins than the Lords of the Philistines?—*Extract from Rev. B. M. Palmer's Sermon, delivered at New Orleans, on the 29 Nov., 1860, (Thanksgiving Day.)*

Southern News.

We glean from our exchanges the following with regard to the state of affairs in the South.

SECESSION MOVEMENTS.—Fort Sumter is said to be beseiged; the communications cut off; Fort Moultrie repaired, and the guns remounted by the Carolinians; new batteries erected and the dangers daily increasing.

Major Anderson is determined to defend his position to the last. He was visited by his brother under the surveillance of three gentlemen who accompanied him to the Fort.

The South Carolina Commissioners have gone home quite offended at Mr. Buchanan for returning their note unanswered. The Georgia Forts were seized by order of the Governor of the State. The arsenal at Augusta is threatened with seizure also, as are all the Forts on the Gulf coast. The Georgia election has gone for the secessionists.

The arsenal at Mobile, Ala., with 75,000 stand of arms, has been seized and is now in possession of the secessionists.

A secession flag has been raised at Wilmington, N. C., a secession meeting held, and the feeling seems to be daily increasing.

The Florida State Convention met and organized yesterday at Tallahasse, and then adjourned until Saturday noon.

It is now denied that Fort Sumter is besieged. The U. S. Arsenal and Forts at Mobile have been taken by the Alabama troops.—The U. S. Forts in Georgia, are in possession of the Georgian troops.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY..... JAN. 11, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor

Treason of British Abolitionism.

The blood-hounds of Black Republican Abolitionsm have at last brought their Southern game to bay. Their keen scent for the negro has at last brought them to the fastnesses where the Southern lion makes his lair. The brazen clangor of their restless tongues has aroused, alarmed, yea, maddened the people of the whole Union. Abolitionism, under the convenient disguise of "Republicanism," has at last achieved its long-cherished design of bringing civil war upon the country and of effecting the dissolution of this noble confederacy. This most dark and heinous form of treason, was invented by Old England and given as a Grecian horse to the fanatics and traitors of New England to be used for the destruction of our glorious Government. The descendants of the cruel and cold-blooded witch-burners of Salem were well calculated to introduce this machine, bowelled with plagues and death, within the walls of our American Troy. They had no trouble in finding a sufficient number of knaves and fools to help them on in their work of treason. The forum was made to ring with the eloquence of demagoguges seeking to court their favor. The pulpit was desecrated by their priestly partizans and God-mocking hirelings. The press was corrupted to their aid by British gold, and even the novel was prostituted to the utterance of monstrous and distorted pictures of the institutions against which these devout and saintly patriots were urging their new crusade. Thus were the people blindfolded to the hideousness of the danger impending above them. Its very monstrosity seemed lovely in their eyes. Completely deluded and ensnared, the confiding people were willing that the machine of Anti-slavery, should spew out upon the land the hidden and mysterious influences which were to bring such concord, unity, plenty and glory to the confederated States. The sixth of November witnessed the culmination of this insane idolatry; the seventh resounded with the commingled clamor for Disunion, the crash of bank suspensions and the cry for bread of the poor laborer suddenly deprived of the means of subsistence.

How many, many times were the people warned against this Abolition monster! "Line upon line and precept upon precept," and yet they would not consider! Verily, the day of their humiliation is come; their country is in the agony of civil rupture; the British horse is changed to an iron-shod courser, soon perhaps, to tread in scorn over the tomb of Washington and to stamp the print of his ignominous foot upon the soil of Marion and Sumpter. Shades of our conscript fathers! Spirits of the glorious dead of the Revolution! Seek the degraded hearts of your sons and kindle therein the indignation ye would have felt at your country's disgrace! Oh that British intrigue should have brought us to this! Oh that the plottings of the arch-enemies of our country, should succeed, and the traitors that execute them should go unhung!

Has Lincoln done his Duty?

Is it an essential attribute of the model statesman that when his country is in peril he should remain silent and inactive? Is it the quality of patriotism when civil war and fraternal strife threaten the land with rapine and destruction, to lie supinely down, without one single effort to check the impending storm? To justify the conduct of the President elect, these questions must be answered in the affirmative. Mr. Lincoln knows that it is because of his position before the country that the present alarming troubles exist. He knows that it is because he clings to the Chicago Black Republican Platform, *which denies equal rights in the Territories to the people of the South*, that the Southern States are resorting to secession and disunion. Had he spoken out two weeks ago, in favor of the maintenance of the rights of the Southern people, it is hardly to be doubted that all would have been well. He certainly must have known that all that the South desires is the assurance that it will be treated as fairly under his Administration as under that of Millard Fillmore and other Northern Presidents, and knowing this, if he intends to deal justly with the South, why does he preserve his studied silence? Why does he not say to the South, "Hold! Do not break up this Government! Your Constitutional rights shall be maintained?" Silence in such a crisis, on the part of a man in Mr. Lincoln's position, is nothing less than treason. It is ten-fold more treasonable than the conduct of the secessionists. The latter are fighting for what they believe their own self-preservation; Mr. Lincoln, in remaining silent, is merely obeying the behests of his party, and for the sake of keeping in favor with the radical Republicans, permits his country to suffer and, perhaps, perish. Out upon such a demagogue as this! The vials of popular wrath will yet be poured out upon his head; and from the conservative and Constitution-loving masses of the North—yea, of the negro-ridden North—will come a voice of thunder in his condemnation!

"The man who rises on his country's ruin,
Lives in a crowd of foes, himself the chief:
In vain his power, in vain his pomp and pleasure!
His guilty thoughts, those tyrants of the soul,
Steal in unseen, and stab him in his triumph."

☞The scramble for office among the Republicans in this State, is just now of an irrepressible nature. A. K. McClure and Simon Cameron head the opposing factions in the Cabinet war. McClure is a sly fellow, but we think old Winnebago will "wiggle waggle" his slippery moccasins, somehow or other, under the lintels of the Treasury.

An unintentional admission.

That mendacious Abolition sheet, the Philadelphia Bulletin, in a recent article stumbles on the truth in this wise:

"The Republican leaders seem to think that they are not yet called on to do anything more than quietly defend their position, and attend to their ordinary Congressional business. None of them have offered any startling remedies for the troubles of the times, that task having been performed by those whose one thought is the preservation of union and peace."

No, indeed! None of them have offered any remedies, "startling" or otherwise, "for the troubles of the times." That is not their forte. They must attend to their "ordinary Congressional business," such as devising ways and means to rob the Government, whilst they manage by the cry of "stop thief!" to divert attention from their own peculations to innocent parties. They must hatch new Abolition plots and involve the country in additional trouble on account of the great and ever blessed negro. They must see to the parceling out of the spoils which they expect to obtain under Honest Abe's administration. No, no! They have no time to devote to saving their country, no inclination to offer "startling remedies for the troubles of the times." They must attend to the interests of Black Republicanism, and, meantime, for all they care, the country may go to the devil. For political scoundrels like these, is a Tophet prepared, the burning whereof shall consume every British Black Republican traitor in the land.

The Governor's Message.

Our present issue contains the last annual message of his Excellency, Gov. W. F. Packer, to the Legislature of Pennsylvania. It is an able and interesting document and will be read with satisfaction by men of all parties. In many respects the administration of Gov. Packer has been an excellent one. It has certainly succeeded admirably with the financial affairs of the Commonwealth. Begining with the monetary panic bequeathed to it in 1857, and laboring under the disadvantage of a reduction of one-sixth of the State tax, Gov. Packer's administration has, notwithstanding these hardships, succeeded in reducing the debt of the Commonwealth, two millions, two hundred and thirty-six thousand, eight hundred and eighty two dollars and fifteen cents. The taxpayers of Pennsylvania will long remember, with grateful hearts, the services of William F. Packer, in endeavoring to lift their burden from their shoulders. On national affairs the Governor makes many wholesome suggestions. We especially endorse his recommendation of the repeal of the anti-Fugitive Slave Law, and of the restoration of the old laws of 1780, repealed in 1847, giving the master, while sojourning in our State, for a period not exceeding six months, and when passing through the State, the right to keep his slave with him. We also cordially second the Governor's proposition of a re-enactment of the old compromise line of 1820, and its extension to the boundary of California, by the insertion of an amendment to that effect, in the Federal Constitution. The message deserves a careful and thorough perusal.

Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

We are indebted to Hon. A. L. Russell, of Pittsburg, Treasurer of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, for a copy of the Eighth Annual Report of the President and Directors of said Company. The pamphlet contains an account of the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company, from which we learn that the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Benjamin H. Latrobe, of Baltimore; Secretary and Treasurer, A. L. Russell, of Pittsburg; Superintendent, Henry Blackstone, of Connellsville. The following is a list of the Directors chosen for the ensuing year: Benjamin H. Latrobe, Benjamin Deford, W. F. Murdock, of Baltimore, Thomas Bakewell, Joseph Penock, Charles H. Paulson, William Phillips, John Watt, Joseph Woodwell, Pittsburg, Alex. Millar, Allegheny co., Pa., D. R. Davidson, Fayette co., Pa., and C. P. Markle, Westm'd. co., Pa. The Report of the President exhibits the financial affairs of the Company as being in a very fair condition. The entire receipts of the company for the last year were $80,552.81. The current expenditures for "maintaining, working and administering the general affairs of the road, during the same time, were $59,511.55, leaving $21,041.26 as the clear income for the year, which has been used partly in payment of claims on account of real estate and right of way, partly in paying for the section of road connecting this road with the Fayette County Railroad, east of Connellsville, and the remainder on new machinery and buildings absolutely necessary to enable the Company to earn its enlarged income." The expenditures for construction and equipment, surveys, right of way, and real estate, since the organization of the Company, in 1846, have been $1,866,691.10, of which $1,464,016.25 have been spent on the Western, $218,925.28 on the Eastern, and $183,749.57 upon the Turtle Creek Division.

The President says, in concluding his report, "With the extension into Pittsburg completed by the ensuing Spring, and the restoration, as we must hope, of the country to tranquility, and the money market to ease and abundance, and the confidence of moneyed men in an enterprise with such rare recommendations as this, fully engaged in its behalf, we cannot but hope for the most favorable result to our intended efforts to press the work on to Cumberland next year. In this move toward Baltimore, it is more than possible we may be helped by new interests in Eastern Pennsylvania and New York, which seem to be interesting themselves to unite our line, at its elbow near Cumberland with the existing direct route east of the Susquehanna, through Reading, Allentown and Easton. Information has been received that an instrumental survey has just been completed of this route by Sherman's Valley and Bedford to Bridgport, on this road, which exhibits a line of great directness and easy grades."

Bedford county is deeply interested in the completion of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, and her citizens ought not to be backward in encouraging the Company in their enterprise whenever it is in their power to do so. We look forward with bright anticipations to the day when our county shall be in direct railroad communication with Pittsburg and Baltimore.

Local and Miscellaneous.

....SAD ACCIDENT—CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—On Friday last a little daughter of Mr. Geo. Atkins, an employee in the Machine Shop, at Hopewell, was burned to death at her father's house in that place. The parents were both absent at the time the accident occuurred, the mother having gone out a short time previous. It seems that the child's clothes caught fire from the stove, and were burned entirely off her body, her flesh being also completely charred. This is truly a sad accident and should warn us to be careful with children when about fires.

....It is rumored that our Abolition Legislature is about to appropriate a million of dollars to arm the militia of the State. Let this be done, and our neighbors, Maryland and Virginia, will be compelled to take similar steps, which will at once tend to heighten the excitement in those States. Besides, why are the people to be taxed thus exorbitantly when Pennsylvania has no cause to be alarmed for the safety of any of her Constitutional rights? The Legislature had better first repeal the odious Anti-Fugitive Slave Law, and endeavor to do justice to the South, before it attempts to commit the people of Pennsylvania to coercion and civil war.

....AN EXTRAORDINARY SHOT.—On Wednesday afternoon of last week, Messrs. Adam Carn, Jacob Line, and John Stoutnour, of this place, went out to have a little recreation in the way of shooting at a mark. Having "bored" their target until it was unfit for use, a banter ensued among the party to shoot at a goose at a great distance from them, and seeming to be far beyond rifle range. Two shots were fired at it, one by Mr. Carn striking it full in the neck and killing it instantly. On measuring the distance, it was ascertained to be 316½ yards! Who can beat it?

P. S. The owner of the slain fowl will please call upon either of the party, prove his property, and he will be remunerated for his loss.

....Judge DOUGLAS has delivered a speech in the Senate which seems to give general satisfaction to the Democrats and Conservatives.—He says the present difficulties should be settled peaceably and that war is disunion. We shall publish the speech at an early day, if able to obtain a correct copy.

....R. M. Palmer, of Schuylkill county, has been elected Speaker of the Senate and Elisha W. Davis of Venango county, Speaker of the House.

....We are under obligations to Hon. S. S. Wharton, of the Senate, and C. W. Aschom, Esq., of the House, for copies of the Legislative Record and other documents.

....The Legislature elected Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland county, U. S. Senator, on Tuesday last.

....President Buchanan has appointed Mr McIntyre, of York, Collector at Charleston.

Legislative News.

In the State Senate, on Friday, bills were read relative to bridges at Pittsburg, to incorporate the American Engravers' Company, and concerning the borough of Birmingham. The joint committee on the Daily Record reported a contract with George Bergner to print it.—General nominations for U. S. Senator were made, including Messrs. McMichael, Cowan, Pollock, Wilmot, Stevens and others. The resolutions of Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, relative to the maintenance of the Union, were taken up in Committee and passed first reading. A resolution was adopted inviting the clergymen of Harrisburg to open the daily sessions of the Senate with prayer. A number of veto messages from the Governor were read. The Senate adjourned till Monday. In the House, the reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer were presented. A petition was presented from citizens of the first Legislative district, contesting the seat of Joseph Caldwell. Abraham Stewart the contestant, alleges that fraud was committed, and that a recount of the ballots, in certain divisions, will prove conclusively that he was elected. It was resolved to appoint an investigating committee on Wednesday next. Several messages received from the Governor, after which the House proceeded to consider the Luzerne contested election case.—A committee was drawn in the usual way, and will meet this afternoon. The House made general nominations for U. S. Senator. Mr. Thomas presented a petition from 11,000 citizens of Philadelphia for the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill. The House adjourned till Monday.

THE GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.—The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages, and more especially so in this climate.

Ladies who wish to enjoy health should always have these Pills. No one who ever uses them once will allow herself to be without them. They remove all obstructions, purify the blood and give to the skin that beautiful, clear and healthful look so greatly admired in a beautiful and healthy woman. At certain periods these Pills are an indispensable companion. From one to four should be taken each day, until relief is obtained. A few doses occasionally, will keep the system so healthy, and the blood so pure, that diseases cannot enter the body.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS ARE SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

☞Why do not the Republicans favor the restoration of the Missouri Compromise Line, as proposed by that gallant old Whig, Mr. Crittenden? They whined and groaned for years about its repeal; why do their members of Congress not vote for it now, when it might be incorporated into the Constitution, and thus made a final settlement of the question of slavery?

☞The allied English and French armies have captured Pekin, the capital of the Chinese Empire. The Emperor is reported to have fled to Tartary. The Empire of the Sun seems in the last stage of decay.

—MARRIED—

SWEANY—HARTMAN.—On the 27, Dec. by the Rev. J. H. Wilkinson, Mr. David R. Sweany, to Miss Mary J. Hartman, all of Woodberry.

EVANS—CARPENTER.—On the 27th, ult., by the Rev. Joseph Correll, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Joseph Evans, of East Providence tp., Bedford county, to Miss Anna M. Carpenter, of Brush Creek tp., Fulton county.

—DIED—

ALLISON—At his residence in the Borrough of Schellsburgh, on Monday evening, Dec. 24th, Dr. M. L. Allsion, in the 30th year of his age.

The deceased was called to his final account in the vigor of his manhood. He was a native of Scotland, and son of the Rev. Mathew Allison, of Mifflin, Pa.

The Doctor was a member of the order of Masons, and a man of social and generous impulses. He was universally acknowledged as a Physician of skill and learning. J. S. S.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November A. D., 1860, before the Judges of the same Court,

On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heir's and legal representatives of Melchior Fisher, late of Harrison Township deceased, to wit, Louis Fisher, Catherine, intermarried with Jackson Waggoner, and Margaret, intermarried with William M. Hill, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the second Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Melchior Fisher, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of an order of Partition or Valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford the 19th day of November A. D., 1860.

S. H. TATE,
Jan. 11th, tc. Clerk.

NOTICE.—The following named persons, have filed their petitions for Tavern License, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for Bedford County, and will be presented to said county, on Monday, the 11th day of February next.

P. G. Morgart,	Bloody Run Borough	
William Dibert,	" "	"
David Stoner,	South Woodberry	Tp.
John McElheny	"	"
George Baily,	Londonderry	"
George Wemmer	Monroe	"
Frederick Berkhimer,	St. Clair	"
J. B. Castner,	Broad Top	"

Clerk's office, Bedford, Jan. 11th, '61. S. H. TATE, Clerk.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

Above, we present you with a perfect likeness of Judson, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a lazy rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out. These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and sweet, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Blood Complaints,	*Debility,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*
Chest Disorders,	*Headaches,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*
Typhoids,	*Influenza,*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*
Dropsy,	
Inward Weakness,	
Liver Complaints,	
Lowness of Spirits,	
Piles,	
Stone and Gravel,	
Secondary Symptoms.	

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

To be had at H. C. REAMER'S Drug and Book Store, Bedford, Pa.
Jan. 11, 1860.–1y.

LIST OF LETTERS—

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE at Bedford Pa.

Anderson Peter	Lamm James
Ashcom B R	Leydig Solomon
Ake C	Logue Samuel
Ashcom C W	Lane W
Bliss Jacob	Lowry Jno
Bruller W	Morgrett Abe
Bryan Robert	Mock L O
Barton Jno H	Monsir Horton
Brum M A	Mathes J M
Berkhimer Samuel	Matter Philip
Barndollar M G	McDennill Jno
Burgess Jno	Morris Mary A
Bennett Israel	Moore Jas
Campbell W W	Miller Fred
Cavender Jno	Morrison G
Cardiff Mary J	Miller D J
Cantawock W	Patton Jas 2
Compher Alex	Pennell A J
Dinoall A	Putt Lewis
Doak G	Patterson Israel
Daugherty W H	Patterson Henry
Dively Jac D	Pee Jac
Evans M	Redger Jos
Eversole A	Rhodes Jac
Echer George	Ruby John
Fore David	Robinson Jno
Fichtner J W	Riddle D S
Forward R	Spriggs Jeremiah
Fink Adam	Smith P
Fink Benj	Stone Daniel
Farner Jac	Sekes Jas
Fletcher Jas R	Souther Henry
Gibson Elizabeth	Swartz S B
Gearheart Geo	Studebaker Thos
Griffith W	Seawright D J
Godbold H L—2	Sliger George
Hopkins James H	Swartz Sarah Mrs
Hay Adam	Straney Mary J
Hoover Martin	Shrock E M
Harris Sarah	Steele Solomon
Hess Rebecca J	Steele Thos
Hinish George	Silex Jno
Hanes R C	Smith J Esq
Huffman S	Sellers A
Harshuni Jno	Stroup M
Hunter Jas	Walmyer T P S
Harman Jas	Whip Rebeca Mrs
Hillman W B	Weatz Michael
Imler Peter	Watson P
Johnson Francis	Waking Samuel
Johnson Alex	Wayerman Jacob
Kall W M	Walker Edw L
King Henry S	Walters J M
Kegg W B	Wilson Stephen

JOHN A. MOWRY, P. M.
Jan. 11, 1861.–1101.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, commissioner to hear and report the evidence in the case of Michael Miller's admr's. use of John Aisip, against John W. Smith, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested, on the 22d day of January, 1861, at his office in Bedford, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. W LINGENFELTER,
Jan. 11th, 1861. Comm'r

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to firm of Ferguson & Shafer, are hereby notified, that their Books, &c., are in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., for collection, with orders to collect by suit, or otherwise, as speedily as possible.

FERGUSON & SHAFER.
Jan'y. 3d, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, pursuant to the order of the Orphans' Court, on the premises, in West Providence Township, Bedford County, on Saturday the 2nd day of February next, the following Real Estate late the property of James McDaniel, dec'd., viz: One tract of land, being unimproved, adjoining lands of —— Fetterson the east, Fred'k Collaberger on the West, Andrew Mottimore on the North, and Joseph McDaniel's Heirs on the South containing one hundred acres, more or less.

ALSO, one other tract of unimproved land, adjoining the mansion property and lands of Daniel Snider, David Steckman and others, and containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less.

ALSO, the mansion place of said dec'd., adjoining lands of Daniel Snyder, Wilson McDaniel, Jacob Steele, John Calhoun and others, containing about two hundred and eight acres, one hundred acres cleared and under fence, 6 or 8 of which are meadow, balance well timbered. The improvements are a two-story Log Dwelling House, with kitchen attached, also a Smoke House, Spring House, and Log stable with threshing floor. There is also an apple orchard on the premises, and a good spring at the door of the dwelling. The property is situated five miles South of Bloody Run, on the road to Clearville.

The sale will commence at one o'clock, on said day, at which time the terms will be made known.

JOSEPH McDANIEL,
Jan. 4, 1861. Administrator.

NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, Nov. Term, 1860.

Application of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, for charter of incorporation.

In pursuance of the order of said Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given, that the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Borough of Bedford, have made application to said Court, filed with the Prothonotary, setting forth that they are desiring to acquire and enjoy the powers and immunities of a corporation or body politic, and accompanied by a constitution or instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name style and title under which they mean to associate, and that, if no sufficient cause be shown to the contrary, the said Court will, at next term, decree and declare that said congregation shall become and be a corporation or body politic, under the name style and title of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Borough of Bedford."

By order of the Court.

S. H. TATE,
Jan. 4th, '61. Proth'y.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 15th, 1860, at the late residence of Jacob Klites, dec'd, the following property: A 4 horse wagon, hay by the stack, corn by the barrel, oats by the bushel, grain in the ground, one heifer, one breed sow, one wheat fan, ALSO,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Consisting of bedstead and bedding, oclock, cupboard, tables, and chairs, together with a variety of other articles.

TERMS.—A credit of 9 months, without interest, on all sums over $3.00 with approved security; under $3.00 the cash will be required.

DAVID KLITES,
Jan. 4th, '61. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Aaron Good, late of Napier Township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, notice, is therefore, given to all persons indebted, to said estate, to make payment to him, at the residence of the dec'd., in said Township, on the 17th of January, inst., and those having claims will present them for settlement, at the same time. If the subscriber is not called on at the time above specified, James Allison, Esq., residing in said Township, is authorized to make settlement and receive money due the Estate.

WM. ZIMMERMAN.
Jan. 4th, '61. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, on the premises, the highly improved and valuable MANSION PROPERTY of JAMES CONRAD, dec'd., late of Blair township, Blair County, adjoining the town of Newry. The turnpike from Newry to Bedford, runs through the farm from North to South dividing it into almost equal parts. The said farm contains about 131 acres, more or less, about 115 of which are cleared, and under good fence; On which are erected a good two-story weatherboarded house, almost new, a large frame bank barn, built within a few years, with horse and cow stables under, wagon shed, corn-crib, hog pen, and other out-buildings. There is a first-rate well of water at the door, and an excellent orchard of choice fruit on the premises. Poplar Run, a small but beautiful stream of pure water, runs through the Northern part of it close by the barn and house. The grain in the ground will also be offered for sale on that day, and if the real property is not sold, it will be rented at that time.

ALSO, at the same time, will be offered for sale, a small farm, containing about 70 acres, more or less, about a mile distant from Newry, in Freedom township, being the Southern part of the Mill farm, about 50 acres of which is cleared, the balance woodland, all of which is of an excellent quality of soil, and has a good spring on the premises.

There will also be offered for sale, on the same day, one vacant lot, No 4, fronting on Bedford street, in the town of Newry; also, part of a lot, No. 2, on the same street, (corner of the Diamond,), on which is a Store Room, now in the occupancy of the Messrs. McIntosh, with other improvements;

ALSO, 5 acres, more or less, of limestone land, on the Chimney Ridge, will be offered, on which is erected a Lime-kiln, now in blast, and carried on very successfully, by the above named enterprising firm. The land contains an exhaustless bed of limestone, of the very best quality;

ALSO, the undivided half of 90 acres, more or less, of unimproved land, in Juniata township, will be offered for sale at the same time. It is well timbered, and of a good quality when cleared for farming purposes. The joint proprietor will also offer his part for sale at the same time.

TERMS will be made known on the day of sale, and possession given on the 1st day of April next.

PETER O'HAGAN,
Newry, Dec. 28th '60. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Klites, late of Southampton tp., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID KLITES,
Jan. 4th, '61. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John Sill and John Mower Esq., assignees of Patrick Dollard, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Monday, the 21st day of January inst., at which time those interested can attend.

JOB. MANN,
Bedford, Jan. 4th, '61. Auditor.

SETTLE YOUR ACCOUNTS.—Our published terms, as our friends will please bear in mind, require annual settlement of our accounts on the first of January of each year. Our books are now ready for such settlement, and we respectfully, but earnestly, request all who are indebted to us to come forward and arrange their accounts. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.
Bedford, Jan. 1, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber residing in Schellsburg, Bedford county, upon the last will &c., of Philip Shrader, late of St Clair Township, dec'd., he notifies all persons indected to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAM B. BUNN,
Jan. 4th, '61. Executor

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 4th day of January next, the following valuable real estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, containing 76 acres and 20 perches of good limestone land, adjoining lands of Maria B. Croyle, Harcleroad's heirs, Watson's heirs and others, and known as the "Scott Farm." The improvements are a two story log house, log stable and other out-buildings; also an excellent orchard thereon. About 60 acres of this land is cleared and under fence: balance timber.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when terms will be made known.

WESLEY HARTZEL,
WILLIAM HARTZEL.
Dec. 21, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE COAL TRACTS AND VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd., will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on

TUESDAY THE 8th DAY OF JANUARY,

at 1 o'clock P. M.., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Ray's Cove, in said Township of East Providence, adjoining lands of Adam Hinish on the North, Jacob Richey on the East, Wm. Gracey on the South, and John Grove and Samuel Grove on the West, (part of a tract of land formerly belonging to Philip Fisher's heirs) containing 200 acres and 15 perches more or less, about 14 acres of which are cleared and under fence and with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected.

TERMS: One half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds, or Bonds and Mortgage.

HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORD,
Dec. 14, 1860. Administrators

SETTLEMENT.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book accounts, will confer a favor, by settling the same, by the first of January.

All persons having claims, will present them for settlement, as I wish to have all accounts closed. I am determined to have my books closed.

GEO BLYMIRE.

☞I have a large assortment of Stoves and Tinware that I will sell low for cash, or on short credit. Also a few second handed cook-stoves that will be sold very low. G. B.
Dec. 14th, 1860.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—OF VALUABLE COAL LAND.

The undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to sell the real estate of William Anderson, late of Broad Top Township, deceased, by virtue of an order of said court, will expose to public sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of January, next, the one undivided third part of a tract of land situated in Broad Top Township aforesaid, containing 216 acres 102 perches, composed of parts of three warrants in the names of Gabriel Chaney, Jeremiah Duvall & Mary Foster; adjoining lands of Richard L. Foster, Septimus Foster and others; This is considered one of the BEST COAL TRACTS on the Mountain, the exposure being exceedingly favorable for working. TERMS CASH.

Sale will be opened at one o'clock of said day.
Dec. 14 1860. JOHN P. REED, Trustee.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article, at Dr. Harry's.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the million, at Dr. Harry's.

☞A BOOK☜
THAT EVERY
FARMER, MECHANIC, AND BUSINESS MAN WANTS!
JUST PUBLISHED.

THE TOWNSHIP & LOCAL LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

COMPILED FROM THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY BY
WILLIAM T. HAINES, ESQ.,
AND PUBLISHED BY
EDWARD F. JAMES, of West Chester, Pa.

This work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.

It teaches the duties of Justices of the Peace, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It teaches the duties of Constables with all the necessary forms appertaining to the office.

It contains the duties of the Supervisors of every County and Township in the State.

It contains the mode of procedure for the laying-out and opening of public and private roads, of vacating and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c

It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions and directions, together with forms for Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Certificates, &c., &c. This department of the work was compiled at Harrisburg by Mr. Samuel P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent, and is alone worth the price of the volume to any one interested in Common Schools.

It contains the duties of Township Auditors.

It contains the laws relative to Dogs and Sheep.

It contains the duties of Assessors.

It contains the laws in relation to Strays, Mand Swine.

It contains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers.

It contains the laws relative to Game Hunting, Trout and Deer.

It contains the Election Laws, with all the necessary Forms.

It contains the Naturalization, Laws with all the necessary Forms for Application.

It contains a large number of Legal *Forms*, which are used in the every day transaction of business, such as Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership, Apprentices, Assignments, Attestations, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Covenants, Deposition, Due Bills and Produce Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriage, Mortgages, Receipts and Releases.

The work is bound in Law sheep, and will be sold to subscribers at $1.25 per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers of the State and has received their unqualified approbation as a reliable hand book of reference upon all subjects upon which it treats. The whole is arranged in such a manner as to present a plain, concise and explicit statement of the duties of all Township Officers, as may be readily understood by any one. Bedford County will be thoroughly canvassed for the work and the support of the citizens is respectfully solicited.

HENRY C. REAMER is General Agent for Bedford County.

P. S. Good canvassers are wanted in all parts of this County for the above work, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Applications which must be made at an early sate, addressed to Mr. Reamer, will receive prompt attention.

Dec. 14th–4 ts.

APPEAL.—Notice is hereby given to the Taxable inhabitants of Bedford county, that the appeal will be held by the Commissioners at the Commissioner's office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the days specified, to wit:

For the townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, Middle Woodberry, and South Woodberry, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January, next.

For the townships of East Providence, Snake Spring, Liberty, Monroe, Broad Top and Bedford, on Thursday, the 10th day of January, next.

For the townships of West Providence, Napier, Juniata, Londonderry and Schellsburg Borough, on Friday, the 11th day of January next.

For the townships of Southampton, Harrison, Cumberland Valley, Colerain and Bedford Borough, on Saturday the 12th day of January, next.

When and where all persons or corporators, feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property, are requested to attend, and state their grievances for redress according to Law.

ATTEST: H. NICODEMUS, Clerk. Commissioner's Office, Dec. 21, 1860. J. BECKLEY, Wm. M. PEARSON, J. FICHTNER, Commissioners.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—WHEREAS, Hannah Horton, late of Monroe Township, deceased, died, seized and possessed of a certain house and lot of ground, situate in Clearville, Monroe Township, aforesaid adjoining ot of Isaac Grove on the North, Nicholas Border on the South, Main street on the East, and an alley on the West. Being so thereof seized, died intestate, and without issue that the next of kin of said Hannah Horton are brothers, and the issue of deceased brothers to wit: David Evans, John who is dead, leaving issue three children viz: Lewis Harvey and Eliza, intermarried with Reuben O'Neal. William, who is dead, leaving issue eight children, viz: Henry deceased, leaving two children viz: names and residence unknown, George Washington, William residing in Iowa, Wilson residing in Fulton county, Penn'a., Jane intermarried with James Barton of Fulton county, Penn'a., Harrison, residence not known. Mary Ann intermarried with Alpha Conner, residing in Morrow county, Ohio, and Margaret Elizabeth, residing in Maryland, Evan Evans, Cadwalder Evans, Philip Evans, now dead, leaving three children, viz: Mary Jane, intermarried with John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Ann Elizabeth, the last two minors under fourteen years and a widow, Rebecca Evans.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1861, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Dec. 14th, 1860. JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—WHEREAS, Robert Bennett, late of Southampton Township, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and twenty five acres and allowance, more or less, adjoining lands of J. Robnett, Artemus Bennett, Abraham Bennett. Basil Browning and others, about sixty acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected, a story and a half frame house and a kitchen adjoining, log barn and spring house, leaving issue three children, viz: Henry, James and Clarissa, the latter, a minor, and who has for her guardian Archibald Perdew, Esq.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January, 1861, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Dec. 14th, 1860, JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

WHY NOT? WHY NOT? Save your money, By buying your goods of

OSTER & CARN,

Cheap side.

You'll find it the cheapest place in town.

They have just received another choice selection of new and choice Winter goods.

Their stock is large, and suited to the wants of the community. Call and see.

Dec. 14th, 1860.

FOR RENT.—The subscriber offers for rent the Store Room known as the "Kerns Stand," immediately opposite the store of N. Lyons & Sons, and lately occupied by J. & J. M. Shoemaker.—ALSO—the Dwelling House at present in the occupancy of Wm. Hall, Esq. Application should be made soon.

F. C. REAMER.
Dec. 21st.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, IND., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. GENTS: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *effection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis, to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M., Principal,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the at bove named persons, assisted by other competen-Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres, in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The next session will commence on Jan. 22, 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

W. W. BRIM,
Dec. 21, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

MARTHA T. MARTIN, C. H. HAMRICK, J. A. LAMORREL, GEO. R. PEDDLE, S. R. MARTIN.

F. A. BAKER,
WITH
MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK & CO.
—IMPORTERS OF—
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS,
No. 30, North Fourth St., Phil.
May 18,'60.–1 yr.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber on book accounts or otherwise, are earnestly requested to make settlement, on or before the 1st day of January, next, either by cash or note.

All neglecting to do so will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for settlement, without respect to persons.

Dec. 14th 1860. JOHN ARNOLD.

DR. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON.

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARATION of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaint, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fever, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of *General Debility*, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In *Nervous Affections* of all kinds, and for reason familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of Iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating: and gently regutlarly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia*, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases.

In unchecked *Diarrhœa*, even when advanced to Dystentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equall decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption*, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tuberculosis*, this medicated iron has had far more the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism*, both chronic and inflammatory, in the latter, however, more decidedly, it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In *Intermittent Fevers* it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discov

D. BORDER,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizen of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils. &c. &c.

April 27, 185[illegible]

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendi variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

GRANVILLE STOKES'
GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
ONE PRICE AND
NO ABATEMENT.

NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRANVILLE STOKES would return thanks to the public for their appreciation of his efforts to please, and their liberal patronage.

In order to keep up this kindly feeling, he has yielded to the solicitations of many of his friends and inaugurated a new system of Gifts with each Garment sold. To his choice selection of fine Fabrics, and made-up Clothing, he invites the scrutiny of the public, as well as to his new mode of doing business. Each article is warranted to be, in Fabric, Style and Make, equal to any gotten up in the City, and one price, (lower than the lowest,) marked on the Ticket.

Each article sold, or measured for, is accompanied by a Gift, varying in value from $1 to $100.

N. B.—None but the most skillful Designers, Cutters and Workmen employed; and satisfaction in Fit, Fashion, Fabric, Price and Gift, guaranteed at

GRANVILLE STOKES'
ONE PRICE GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

Nov. 18,'60.—6 ms.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

This institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,

Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.

Oct. 12, 1860.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
CHAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M, same day. Leaves Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9 30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

STRAY SHEEP.—

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Cumberland Valley tp., some time in September last, six head of sheep, two of them rams, one of them having a horn broken off; two of them having ear-marks, and the other two being without mark. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 7th, '60. SAMUEL M. BOOR.

ELECTION.—

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the company, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1861, at 11 o'clock. A. M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve directors to serve for the ensuing year.

Philad'a. 258 South Third st., } J. P. AERTSEN.
Dec. 14th, 1860. } Secretary.

A LOT OF PURE MAPLE SUGAR, FOR SALE by
July20,'60. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

MACCARONI, CHEESE, CRACKERS, CRYSTALIZED Fruit and Gum Candies for sale by
July20. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

TINSEL ZEPHYR, all colors at Dr Harry's

SOMETHING NEW & USEFUL
CAN ALWAYS BE SEEN AT

HARTLEY'S.

Hartley has just received the finest assortment of Meat cutters and Stuffers ever brought to the county. He has a new article of cutter that excels all others, cheap and durable, also Butcher Knives by the hundred, Meat Saws, &c.,

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS

Brilliant, cheap and beautiful. Said to burn 2 hours for one cent, no smoke, no smell, no explosion, go to Hartley's and purchase before the prettiest are sold, and purchase a nice cheap light for the long winter nights.—Hartley also has

SPALDING'S LIQUID GLUE,

which should be in every house; it mends most everything.

HARDWARE BY THE TON,

Oil and Paints, of nearly every kind,
Iron, Nails and Glass,
Farm Implements and Machinery.
Satisfaction given to all reasonable persons.
Cash buyers wanted and favored.
Those who pay promptly and known to be reliable, may be credited 6 months.

Nov. 9, 1860.

UNION HOTEL.—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.—

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operation, By Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of Editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and tated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in readily solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the Calculator is so simple, that any one who knows how to add, substract, multiply, or divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result The calculator differs in this respect from all Arithmetics of the day, and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathemrtical works is in the hands of the teacher in the school-room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick work, of Stone and Stone Work, of Grain and Grain Bins, of Coal and Coal Bins, of Wood, of Solids, of Liquids, of Circular, of Square, or Irregular Vessels, of Cisterns and Vats, of Roofing, of Plasterers, Painters', Glaziers', Pavers', Plumbers, Paper Hangers', and Upholsters', Work. It treats of Currency and of Foreign and Domestic Exchange of the Decimal System, of Reduction and its extended application to Business, of Simple and compound Interest, and their entire application to Business transactions, with the laws and usages governing and regulating the same, together with numerous Commercial Forms—of Legal Tender, of Partial Payments on Notes, of Banking and Bank Discount of Equation of Payments and Partnership Accounts of Assessment of Taxes, of Weights and Measures, of Square and Cubic Measure, of the Square Root and its application to Business, of Surfaces, of Excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

☞Mailed (post paid) to any part of the United States upon receipt of the money. Price of a single Copy, in Cloth, 60 Cents, or two Copies for $1. 00. Bound in Pocket-book form, Morocco, $1.06 per copy.

ADDRESS:

M. M. ROHRER,
Box 1911 Philadelpaia P. O., Pa.
30, 1860.—6ms.

NOTICE.—

All interested will please bear in mind our books used during the present year, will be ready for settlement by cash. Produce, or Note. JANUARY, 1st 1861.

To those of our customers, who have promptly settled with, and paid us, we return our thanks.—There are however, many of our friends, who having given us their notes for bills due long ago—must imagine we have no use, for money. This class must not think hard if we compel payment—as we are in want of money, and must have it.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Dec. 14th, 1860.

CALL AND SEE!!
A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL!!!

Assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, of the latest styles, just received, and for sale cheap, at

H. C. REAMER'S
Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store.

NORTHERN LIGHT!!!
THE CHEAPEST!!!!

And best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil, perfectly pure, inodious and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at

H. C. REAMER'S
Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
S. E. Cor. 11th & Market Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA

W. KANAGA, }
M. McVEY, } PROPRIETORS.
Feb. 3, 1860

BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD!

Arrangements have been effected between the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. and HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R. CO., by which Freights are transported at the following low rates; From Hopewell to Philadelphia, Flour, 62½ cents per barrel. Grain, 31 cents per 100 lbs. Merchandize Westward. From Philadelphia to Hopewell, per 100 lbs., 1st Class, 75 cents. 2d class, 60 cts. 3d class 50 cents. 4th class, 35 cents. Salt and Plaster, 30 cents.

Freights Westward are received at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, and forwarded daily.

Freights Eastward are received at the Hopewell station of Broadtop R. R., and forwarded daily.

S. B. KINGSTON, JR.,
Freight agent, Pen'na. R. R. Co., Phil'a.
S. S. FLUCK,
Freight Agent, H. & B. T. R. R., Hopewell Station.

Riddlesburg Coal, Fine and Lump, always on hand and for sale.

S. S. FLUCK.

Sept. 7, 1860.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted qual to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all inds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASCHOM.

Nov. 11, 1859

EVERY DAY
BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!

ANOTHER NEW FIRM!

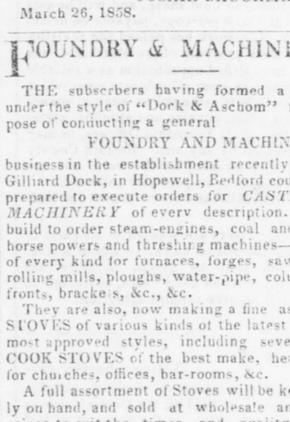
AND MORE NEW GOODS

FERGUSON & LINE,

At the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker are now ready to wait on old customers as well a new: They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE

and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates



Contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Women and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.

Sept. 7, 1860.

NEW GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED AT

MRS. S. E POTTS',

A large assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
FALL & WINTER GOODS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS

of all kinds, handsome winter silks, French merinoes, all wool delaines,

BONNETS & RIBBONS,
BONNETS & RIBBONS

Flowers, Ruches, bonnet velvets—new style, handsome cloaks,

FUR CAPES,
FUR CAPES,

Also, a large assortment of victorines and muffs.

Nov. 2,'60.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

25 Tons of Plaster.
3 New Two horse wagons.
1 New set of Double Harness

The highest market price paid for wheat, rye corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Poor House Mill, }
Bedford, Nov. 16. } JOHN NELSON.

NO EXCUSE—

For reisons satisfactory to myself, I respectfully request all persons having accounts on my Books of 6 months standing to call and settle the same either by cash or note.—Persons having no money can have no excuse for neglecting to give their notes. And all neglecting ao make settlement—will have their accounts left the Squire's.

Nov. 9'60. WM. HARTLEY.

FOR SALE,
OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot whells and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 aliuvial soil. and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrisoe county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to th county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

DISSOLUTION
OF PARTNERSHIP.

The late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm of Reed & Minnich have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for settlement and collection; and all persons concerned desiring to save costs must call immediately and make settlement, as but little delay will be afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the CASH AND PRODUCE SYSTEM. He will do business on the SQUARE, so that he can sell goods at a CHEAPER RATE than ever; he does not wish to charge CASH and PROMPT customers with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore, Cash or Produce will govern his trade. He invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid NEW GOODS; they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits. Just opening and on hand

DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS,
CLOTHING, SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,

And all goods kept in a general store.

LADIES can here find all they want for dress o comfort.

GENTLEMEN need seek no further for their essentials.

Come and examine for yourselves, a ready welcome awaits you.

Nov. 9, 1860.

MORE NEW AND CHEAP GOODS
AT
A. B. CRAMER & CO'S.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers to call and

EXAMINE THE PRICES,
EXAMINE THE PRICES.

Cash or prompt six month buyers may expect, and will be offered,

GREATER BARGAINS,
GREATER BARGAINS,

th an ever offered before. All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED,
COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED.

Oct. 26, 1860.

OSTER & CARN,
NEW WINTER GOODS,
AT THE CHEAP STORE
OF
OSTER & CARN,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Just received a handsome line of new and fashionable

DRESS GOODS,
Shawls, Prints, Ginghams,
Sacking flannells in all colors,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
Satinetts, Jeans, Ready-made
Vests, Business and Over-Coats,
Hosiery, Gloves, Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Glass, China and
Queensware, Groceries, Spices, &c.,
And everything NEW AND CHEAP.—

Being determined to adhere to the system of "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," we believe it will be to the interest of all to EXAMINE our Stock, before purchasing.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Oct. 26,'60.

EMPLOYMENT.——

The undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few Young Men to engage in a Travelling Agency, upon a salary of

FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH,

and all expenses paid. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and those who merit the approbation of the Subscribers, by strict attention to business, can rely upon constant employment for a term of years. For further particulars address

CONANT & DRAKE,
31 Main St., Atkinson Depot, N. H.

Nov. 23d.3m

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C Reamer.)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware and

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fis Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

REV. JOHN LYON,
T. LYTTLETON LYON, A. M., } PRINCIPALS.

THE Summer session of this institution will open on Friday, the 4th day of May 1860.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community, and a strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

TERMS. } $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.

Terms for day scholars:

Per Quarter. } $6.—English Branches.
$7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,'59.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render heartly cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, nail oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.—1y.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, inserted, repaired, &c., and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOE MANN, Bedford, Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA, " "
JOHN MOWER, " "
R. FORWARD, Somerset, "
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co., Phil "
J. WATT & Co., Pittsbur "
J. W. CURLEY, & Co., "

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GARTHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

JOHN BORDER—

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.—tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOE MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hoffius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

American Life Insurance & Trust Co.
CAPITAL Stock, $500,000.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, WALNUT STREET, S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE insurance at the usual mutual rates, at about 20 per cent less, or at total abstinence rates, at the lowest in the world.

J. C. SIMS, Secretary. A. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Agent, Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 27, 1860.

H. L. GODBOLD,
TUNER & REPAIRER

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, and S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 7 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Mutual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3500. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

TO MILL OWNERS!—

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Burs can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., }
March 4, 1859. }

OSWEGO CORN STARCH, the best article, Dr. Harry's.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 14th, 1860.]